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WHOLE NUMBER 16,950. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1905. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAP COMMANDER INVITES TRUCE
Oyama Asks Linevitch to Appoint Plenipotentiaries for Armistice
RUSSIANS REJOICE OVER PEACE NEWS
Chakhedza Suggested As Meeting Place for Commissioners Who Will Agree On Cessation of Hostilities—Czar's Forces Give American Correspondent Ovation.

(By Associated Press.)
GODZADNI, MANCHURIA, Saturday, September 10.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a Japanese commissioner, bearing a white flag and escorted by fifty soldiers, arrived at a post near the railway and handed to the Russian officers who went to meet him a letter from Field Marshal Oyama to General Linevitch, congratulating him on the conclusion of peace, and begging him to appoint plenipotentiaries to arrange an armistice. Field Marshal Oyama appointed General Fukushima as plenipotentiary for his side, the letter announced, and he suggested Chakhedza as the meeting place.

(By Associated Press.)
GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, September 10, 11 A. M. (Delayed in transmission).—General Fukushima left Kai Yuan to-day for the north to meet the Russian generals and arrange the details of an armistice. General Fukushima positively refused to allow press correspondents to accompany him. The correspondents are still kept thirty miles in the rear of the army, which has not yet been informed of the signing of a peace treaty. The terms of the treaty will probably prove to be unpopular, but no demonstration is feared.

NEWS WELCOME TO RUSSIAN FORCES
American Correspondent Given Great Ovation—Name of Roosevelt Cheered.

(By Associated Press.)
GUNSHU PASS, MANCHURIA, Saturday, Sept. 10.—Since news was received that the peace negotiations at Portsmouth were approaching a conclusion, the correspondent of the Associated Press has made a survey of all the Russian positions from Mongolia to the headquarters, the object, in part, being to ascertain the extent to which the efforts making for peace were viewed by the army.

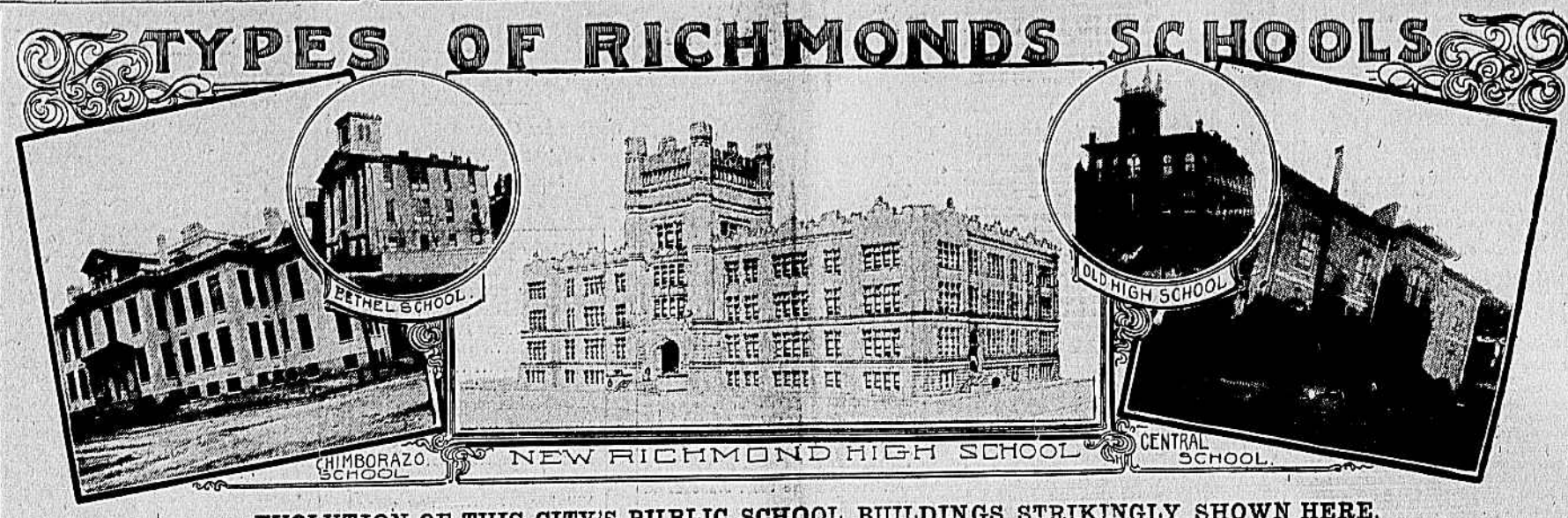
The negotiations received no official recognition in the field prior to their successful conclusion, the army keeping in a state of preparedness for a battle until the receipt by General Linevitch of a telegram from Emperor Nicholas, declaring that the treaty had been signed and that His Majesty accepted the conditions arrived at. This telegram was officially published in the army newspaper on September 10th, and the Russian officers and soldiers were printed in the same publication to-day.

The officers thereafter observed military decorum in the strictest sense, but the soldiers, with the consent of the officers, engaged in feasting and other forms of celebration. To the great surprise of the officers and men so far informed, the news that the war is at end is most welcome. Thousands are daily drinking the health of President Roosevelt. The correspondent, who is the only remaining foreign newspaperman in the Manchurian army, was everywhere asked by the men if he was an American and on being answered in the affirmative, they captured and tossed him many times in the air after the manner of the Chinese, while their officers gently protested against the seemingly questionable form of their admiration.

The cessation of hostilities was preceded only by unimportant negotiations involving small parties of scouts. Care had been taken to prevent further loss of life.

Owing to the enormous tract of country east of Hailung Cheng and between the Russian lines and the Japanese Vladivostok railroad, the Japanese positions in the Chang P'ai Shan range, it will require some time to reach all the elements operating in the interests of both armies and in restoring the regions occupied by both flanks to order. The officers are holding races at Tserchi and at other places.

Feeling of Apprehension.
The internal affairs of Russia, and a feeling of apprehension regarding the internal affairs of Russia and many of them have expressed a desire to remain in Manchuria indefinitely.



EVOLUTION OF THIS CITY'S PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS STRIKINGLY SHOWN HERE.
The Proposed High School is in Marked Contrast to the Small and Homely Structure on the Right, While the Church-Looking Little Edifice on the Left Was a Representative District School Building Thirty Years Ago. It Has Long Since Been Discarded.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR AMERICANS

Czar Orders Discontinuance of Discrimination Against Manufacturers of United States.

ENVOYS AT WASHINGTON
Witte and Rosen Visit Historic Points and Plant Tree at Mount Vernon.

(By Associated Press.)
OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At the conference last night between President Roosevelt and the Russian plenipotentiaries, accompanied by five members of the Emperor of Russia, presented to the President the following communication: "Some years ago, in consequence of misunderstanding in the interpretation of the most favored nation clause, there were established in Russia on several articles of American production duties on a higher scale than those levied on the same articles when imported from other countries. His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has commanded me to inform the President of the United States that he has been pleased to order the discontinuance of the levying of such higher duties on American products. In order that he should pay the same duties as imports from other countries."

Russians Visit Capital.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—M. Witte and Baron Rosen, the Russian plenipotentiaries, accompanied by five members of the former's suite, spent Sunday in Washington. They arrived here at an early hour this morning and spent the entire day visiting the historic points in and about the city and left at 5:30 for New York, from which place, M. Witte will sail for Hamburg next Tuesday.

While here they were in charge of Acting Secretary Loomis of the State Department, and Major Chas. McCawley, of the Marine Corps, who, at the request of the President, acted as their escorts to the various places visited. Beginning at the White House, the party, in turn, went to the Russian embassy, the Capitol, the Congressional Library, Mount Vernon, Arlington and Rock Creek Park. As he left for New York, M. Witte expressed to Mr. Loomis his keen appreciation of the pleasure his brief stay in the American capital had given him. It had been, he said, very interesting and very instructive, and he had been very repaid for his trip.

A feature of his stay at Mount Vernon was the planting of a fine, healthy ash tree on a commanding site on the terrace in front of the mansion, overlooking the water. M. Witte and Baron Rosen each handled the spade in filling the ground about the root of the tree after it had been planted, and the former asked that when it attained growth, some branches of it be sent to him for transplanting. It was through the courtesy of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Regent's Association that the buildings were open to-day, and M. Witte asked that his thanks be sent to them.

SHOOT SWEETHEART AND KILLS HIMSELF

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Probably Fatally Injured By Suitor She Rejected.

(By Associated Press.)
FREDERICK, MD., September 10.—Because his sixteen-year-old sweetheart persisted in her refusal to marry him, as he had disclaimed him, Lee Weddle, seventeen years of age, is dead by his own hand, the sweetheart, Nellie Elieberger, is suffering from two pistol shot wounds that may prove fatal, members of the family, Maud Davis, has a revolver and another girl, who was a friend of the girl, was shot through the head and killed her.

Weddle was the son of a prominent builder and contractor of Thurmont, this county, at which place the tragedy took place last night. Miss Elieberger, with Miss Davis and another girl, was shopping, and had reached the public square of Thurmont when Weddle approached and took Miss Elieberger to task for sending him his letter of dismissal. Upon her reiterating the sentiment she had expressed in the letter, Weddle drew a revolver and fired at her twice. The first of the bullets went through Miss Davis's arm and into Miss Elieberger's left shoulder; the second penetrated a few inches to the right of the first, as his victim fell fainting to the ground, he believing he had killed her, turned the weapon and sent two bullets through his own heart, dying instantly.

IS STARVING IN NEW YORK TOWN

Walter H. Stansbury, of Richmond, Found Wandering About Tarrytown.

MIND AFFECTED BY SICKNESS
Was Employed at Locomotive Works—Left Home Three Months Ago.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—"My parents are very wealthy and they live on a big estate at Richmond, Va., but I don't want them to know that I am in want. I have been tramping all the way from the South and am half-starved. This is the statement that a young man of refined appearance, but who wore shabby clothes and was barefooted, made Policeman Rowles, of Tarrytown, to-day when he found him wandering around the village in an aimless manner. At the stationhouse he gave his name as Walter H. Stansbury, of 412 Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.

He can speak several languages and has the appearance of being either a priest or a lawyer. He said he disappeared from his home a month ago, but he would not say why he left. He was about to be sentenced to the White Plains jail as a tramp when he begged to be allowed his freedom. Then the Tarrytown police, decided to ask the Richmond police to look up his parents. Stansbury gave his age as 21 years and said he had tramped it or rode on freight trains all the way from Virginia.

A Times-Dispatch representative called at the residence of Mrs. G. A. Stansbury, 611 North Fifth Street, late last night. Mrs. Stansbury, a widow in modest circumstances, stated that the Walter H. Stansbury, found wandering about Tarrytown, N. Y., last night is her son. She further said that he is not 21 years of age, but is 22 years old, and did not run away from home. He left Richmond three months ago with her knowledge, but against her wish and advice.

The young man, who was employed at the Railway Locomotive Works, resigned his position on account of continued ill health and mental depression. Mr. F. G. Stansbury, another son, stated that Walter H. Stansbury's mind has been for some time affected, and that he is in no condition to be away from home.

TRouble IN TOKIO COMES TO SUDDEN END

Minister of Home Affairs and Chief of Police Have Resigned.

(By Associated Press.)
TOKIO, September 10.—The total number of riot suspects in custody exceeded 1,650. It is stated that formal charges have been made against 120. The remainder will probably be released. It is expected that the government will take a lenient attitude toward those to be tried. General Sakuma and staff inspected the guards throughout the city to-day. The restaurants were re-opened to-night and conditions are resuming a normal aspect.

Tsunayoshi Adachi, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, has resigned, and Kiyohiko Saki, of Nagano, prefecture has been appointed as his successor. It is believed that Viscount Yoshikawa, minister of home affairs, has tendered his resignation, which, it is thought will be accepted. Isaburo Yamagata, vice minister of the home department, will probably succeed Yoshikawa. The resignations of the foregoing officers are the result of a week of turmoil. Yoshikawa and Adachi attracted most of the popular dissatisfaction on account of the closing of Hibiya Park to public meetings.

HE OBJECTS TO USE OF THE SQUARE

State Senator Barksdale Formally Protests Against Mr. Royall's Meeting Here.

LETTER TO RICHARDSON
Mr. Royall Laughs at Senator and Says He Will Have Meeting Nevertheless.

It may be that the much-talked-of, sometimes praised, sometimes condemned Royall mass-meeting will not take place in the Capitol Square on next Saturday night. State Senator W. P. Barksdale, of the Twenty-first District, has formally protested in writing to Colonel Richardson, Register of the Land Office, and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, against permission being granted Mr. Royall to hold a public meeting in the Square.

Colonel Richardson has not determined what action he will take in the matter. Mr. Royall says he will hold his meeting somewhere, and while he will bow to the will of the authorities, he will not give up his plan.

THE BARKSDALE LETTER.

Senator Barksdale's letter reads as follows: Richmond, Va., Sept. 9, 1905. Colonel John W. Richardson, City: Dear Colonel:—I desire to protest against your granting the use of the Capitol Square to Mr. Royall or any one else for a mass-meeting. I take no sides in the controversy, but I think it bad policy to hold meetings when disorder may occur and damage may result to State property. I do not think that the people of the State approve of the use of the Square for any such purpose by anybody.

Yours truly, W. P. BARKSDALE, Senator Twenty-first District.

EXPECTS BIG CROWD.

"Will you ask for the use of the square?" asked the newspaper man. "Of course I will—of course I will—and I cannot imagine that I will be denied. I am going to obey the orders of the authorities, but I'm going to hold my meeting just the same." "Why not have the meeting in a hall?" suggested the scribe. "Not much. Why the crowd that will be at that meeting could not get into any hall in this city."

"I am going to speak in the open air, so that all can come."

REPORT MADE ON PRINTING OFFICE

Wives of Assistants of Palmer Held Stock in the Lanston Company.

DECISION OF PRESIDENT
Severely Condemns Mergenthaler Co. for Making "Reckless" Charge of Corruption.

(By Associated Press.)
OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt to-day made public the report of the Keop Commission on its recent investigation of affairs in the government printing office, at Washington. The inquiry was made by special direction of the President on account of a protest which he had received from officials of the Mergenthaler Typetting Machine Company against the award of a contract by Public Printer Frank W. Palmer, to the Lanston Monotype Company, for seventy-two machines of its make.

The President decided, after an examination of the Keop report, that the contract for the Lanston machines should stand. The Keop Commission reported that if the contract could be set aside, "such a course would be desirable," although the commission states expressly that "no corrupt consideration, payment or promise passed from them to the printer or to any person in the government service."

PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

The text of the President's memorandum upon the report follows: Oyster Bay, Sept. 10, 1905. The conclusions of the committee are hereby approved, save the latter part of conclusion first. It does not appear that there is any question as to the validity of the contract in question. If it had not been for the conduct of the Mergenthaler company in preferring the charge discussed by the committee in conclusion two, that of corruption, I should agree with the committee that it would be desirable to set aside the contract, if such a course were logical. But second only to corruption in a public officer in point of infamy comes making a baseless charge of corruption, and this is what the committee finds the Mergenthaler Company has done in this case. Its comments being in part:

"In the light of the failure of the company to produce evidence of such corruption, it must be held that the charge was made recklessly and the Mergenthaler Company should be severely corrected."

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GOVERNMENT TO HELP LAND ACT THROUGH

Treasury Agrees to Provide \$10,000,000 More Before End of Year.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, September 11.—Walter Hume Long, chief secretary for Ireland, announces that the treasury has agreed to provide additional funds amounting to \$10,000,000 before the end of the year, together with such an amount of stock during the year 1906 as will produce \$50,000,000 cash, to facilitate the operations of the Irish land act and to remedy the recent stoppage of sales of land through inability to advance the purchase money, owing to lack of funds.

WILL OPEN CAMPAIGN ON NEXT MONDAY
It was inadvertently stated in yesterday's Times-Dispatch that Congressman Claude A. Swanson would open his campaign at Hanover Courthouse to-day.

TREATY OPPOSED BY CUBAN BOODIES

Privileges Allowed to British Warships Would Be Too Great.

CONVENTION REGARDED IN WASHINGTON AS INIMICAL TO INTERESTS OF COUNTRY.

(By Associated Press.)
HAVANA, September 10.—Two of the principal commercial and economic associations, responding to a confidential request made by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate for advice as to whether the pending treaty between Great Britain and Cuba ought to be ratified, declared emphatically against ratification. The principal reason given is that Cuba's commercial interests are too inevitably bound to her great customer, the United States, to permit of granting for ten years such privileges to British ships and citizens as those named in the treaty. Another reason given is that the adoption of the treaty would allow privileges to British warships as well as merchantmen, not warranted by the relations between Cuba and Great Britain, and not permissible, in view of the relations between Cuba and the United States.

The latter reason is considered the most potent, on account of the suspicion that the treaty, while ostensibly one of commerce, navigation and amity, would, in reality, give to British warships greater privileges in Cuban ports than those given the United States by the cessation of two naval stations.

REGARDED AS INIMICAL.

The treaty was signed on May 1st, after the definite favored nation clause had been eliminated. In consequence of the representations made by Mr. Squires, the American minister, the United States government, on receipt of a report regarding the alleged original features, made a peremptory representation against the treaty. A copy of the treaty was then sent to Washington, since which time, according to a statement made to the Associated Press by Secretary of State O'Farrell, the United States government has caused its representation regarding it. It is known, however, that in Washington the treaty is regarded as inimical to the interests of the United States, not perhaps, as a commercial sense, because its ratification, have abandoned their residences in the suburbs and removed to the centre of the town at the request of the Moroccan authorities, who said they were unable to guarantee their security owing to the disturbed condition of the surrounding districts. Severe fighting continues between Ralsall and other tribes.

MOROCCAN SITUATION STILL VERY SERIOUS

TANIER, Sept. 9.—Samuel R. Gumbel, of American minister and a number of European residents, have abandoned their residences in the suburbs and removed to the centre of the town at the request of the Moroccan authorities, who said they were unable to guarantee their security owing to the disturbed condition of the surrounding districts. Severe fighting continues between Ralsall and other tribes.

MANY OF SURVIVING INHABITANTS OF CALABRIA PREPARING TO EMIGRATE TO UNITED STATES.

(By Associated Press.)
ROME, September 10.—Further slight earthquakes to-day caused additional terror among the inhabitants of Calabria. The damage, however, was insignificant, although the disturbances affected a more extended area, reaching Reggio and Naples. The activity of Mount Vesuvius increased, while the violent eruption of the ancient crater on the island of Stromboli is still in progress.

Everywhere in the disturbed area the people are sleeping in the open air, even in places where the houses are safe. The population appears to have been stupefied by the catastrophe. Along the Gulf of Sainte Eufemia, facing the island of Stromboli, all the picturesque villages are totally ruined, and many of them may not be rebuilt, because the surviving inhabitants have resolved to emigrate to the United States. Most of the deaths occurred among women and children, the men escaping, as they were at work in the fields when the principal shock took place.

The Pope has been deeply affected by the catastrophe, and has instructed his bishops and other churchmen to afford every possible aid.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS MARKED ADVANCE

From a Small Beginning to Marvellous Achievement.

OVER FOUR MILLIONS BEEN EXPENDED

More Than Three Hundred Thousand Scholars Have Been Enrolled—Value of Property Two Hundred Times As Great As in '69—History of Public Schools.

An enrollment of 336,777 scholars in the public school of Richmond at a total expense of something over \$4,100,000 since its foundation in 1869-70, briefly tells the story of what has been done for public education in this city, while a comparison of the early years of its existence with the session that has just passed, must convince the most pessimistic and unbelieving that wonderful progress has been made in this important department of civic life.

Beginning a year in advance of the State in the maintenance of public schools, Richmond has ever increased its efforts to furnish the best obtainable education to the children of the community and this broad-minded policy has included the negro, as well as the white. It is of especial interest in this connection to note that of the \$4,100,000.52 that has been expended for public school education in the city within the last 35 years, not less than \$2,000,000 has been spent upon negro children, and that within the last year the total tax paid into the city's treasury by negro citizens amounted only to \$17,870, the school board expended \$68,570.77 for the maintenance of negro public schools, or nearly four times the total amount of the negro tax paid to the city.

FOR NORTH TO THINK ABOUT.

Those of the North and West who cry out protesting against the South, on account of the negro question, might well first consider the work that is being done in Richmond in the advancement of education of the negro. So successful has been the work in this direction that to-day every one of the 81 teachers in the negro public schools are honor graduates of the negro High School, value of public school property in the city amounted to \$1,450,000, while to-day the buildings and furniture of the public schools amount to \$570,000, exclusive of \$300,000 which will be spent for the erection of the new high school building, and which will increase the value to \$870,000, or 600 times the value that obtained in 1869.

In 1869 there were enrolled 1,008 white and 1,749 negro scholars, at total of 2,757, in all the schools, while last session the enrollment was 7,675 white and 4,510 negro scholars, a total of 12,185 or an increase of 800 per centum.

There was a staff of 50 teachers, while to-day there are 81, and the salary of the teachers in the last year of grace, the corps amounted to 298 teachers, comfortably housed in 10 excellent school buildings, containing 12,753 desk seats and furnished with every modern convenience.

Attending these schools are 135 children out of a total school population of 20,000, more than 60 per centum of attendance, taking no account of the many scholars attending private schools.

Since the foundation of the public schools the enrollment of each scholar has cost the city \$12.20, or a total of \$149,940.52. There have been 2,139 graduates and 598 post-graduate students from the public schools, and 748 graduates from the white high school, and 1,748 graduates from the negro high school, making a total of 3,640 high school graduates.

An Interesting History.
The history of the public schools of Richmond is an interesting one, and while the records show that the City Council caused their foundation in 1869, it is a fact that as early as February 22, 1868, there existed a quasi-public school in the city.